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AGRICULTURAL MANUAL for MILITARY COLLABORATORS



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Plant Quarantine Division
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FOREWORD

The plant and animal quarantine systems have saved farmers and consumers millions of dollars annually by preventing the entry of destructive plant and animal pests of foreign origin. In recent years, the growing volume of foreign travel, the speedup in transportation, and the multiplication of international ports (including interior airports and St. Lawrence Seaway ports for ocean-going vessels) have increased the danger that harmful pests may be brought into this country unless additional precautions are taken. Agriculture pests cost the United States 9 billion dollars a year and most of this expense is chargeable to pests that are not native to the United States. Magnitude of the danger is revealed by the large volume of plant and animal pests currently being intercepted by quarantine inspectors. Plant pests, for example, are being intercepted and stopped at the rate of one entry every 16 minutes. Congress has recognized the pest risk attending the movement of people, carriers, and goods into this country and has enacted legislation to control such movements for the purpose of preventing introduction of dangerous agricultural pests. The plant and animal quarantine systems are America's first line of defense against foreign plant and animal pests and diseases.

INTRODUCTION

The Agricultural Manual for Military Collaborators is for military personnel acting on behalf of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The purposes of this Manual are (1) to outline the regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which are enforced to protect the United States against introduction of dangerous plant and animal pests and diseases from foreign areas, and (2) outline procedures for handling the clearance of military aircraft, passengers, baggage, and cargo arriving from foreign origins and the disposition of stores and other restricted and prohibited items.

The Manual explains agricultural quarantine procedures authorized under (1) Tri-Service military regulations issued 28 June 1962 as AR No. 40-12, Navy GO No. 20, and AFR No. 161-4, (2) U. S. Border Clearance Procedures, Joint Memorandum of Understanding, USAF, 18 February 1963, and (3) Predeparture Clearance for USAF Tactical or Support Aircraft, AFR No. 76-39, 29 June 1959. (See Appendix)

Procedures are briefed since details can be coordinated with the Plant Quarantine liaison officer who will be working closely with designated military representatives at individual bases. Regulations of the Plant Quarantine Division (PQ) and the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division (AIQ) of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are included. Personnel of Plant Quarantine Division have been designated as liaison officers to enforce regulations of both agencies.

The accidental introduction of plant and animal pests or diseases from foreign areas by travelers unaware of quarantine regulations is as dangerous as intentional introductions. For this reason, inspection of baggage and personal effects is essential. Furthermore, serious pests, such as the Japanese beetle and various kinds of snails, are regular hitchhikers and may accompany any aircraft or cargo arriving from a foreign infested area.

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March 1964

Prepared by
Plant Quarantine Division
Agricultural Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture

I. INSPECTION PROCEDURES

AIRCRAFT CLEARANCE

1. Aircraft Arrivals from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Complete predeparture agricultural clearance is normally given to all aircraft departing Hawaii or Puerto Rico for other United States areas. An agricultural Aircraft Clearance or Safeguard Order, PQ Form 250, is issued to each aircraft to indicate the extent of clearance of the aircraft. Should further examination of aircraft, baggage, cargo, or stores be necessary, the information will be noted under Item 11, Exceptions and Safeguard Conditions. Clearance forms are turned in to Base Operations office at first air base of arrival.

2. Aircraft Arrivals Direct from Foreign Origin.

Generally, agricultural clearance will not have been given at foreign origin and the aircraft, stores, cargo, and baggage should be cleared at the first U. S. air base of arrival. Should full clearance not be practical at first U. S. air base, partial clearance may be given and instructions forwarded to destination air base for final clearance there (see instructions, par. 3b). Under some conditions special military airlifts of troops and their equipment or tactical aircraft may be precleared at foreign origin under current Military Coordinated Procedures. In these instances, an agricultural aircraft clearance will be present on the arriving aircraft (PQ Form 250).

3. Aircraft Proceeding Beyond the First Air Base of Arrival.

- a. Aircraft completely cleared at first air base of arrival in U. S. An agricultural aircraft clearance form, PQ-250, is issued in an original when completely cleared aircraft is continuing to another destination point. The PQ Form 250 with Items 1 through 10 completed, is given to the aircraft commander by the military collaborator. No further action is required on arrival of the aircraft at destination base except to deliver the clearance form to the Base Operations office.
- b. Aircraft partially cleared and proceeding to another base for final agricultural clearance. When a plane is allowed to proceed to another air base for final clearance, the designated military collaborator will prepare an original and two copies of Aircraft Clearance or Safeguard Order, PQ Form 250, and complete Items 1 through 14, listing actions to be taken on arrival, under Item 11. The aircraft commander will sign all copies under Item 12. The original copy accompanies aircraft, and one copy is forwarded by air mail to the PQ office nearest destination air base. One copy of the form should be retained by the military collaborator for his files. In addition, a TWX will be sent by Base Operations to the destination air base indicating that the plane is not completely cleared and will require some agricultural action before release.

The aircraft commander is instructed to give the PQ Form 250 to the inspector on arrival or, in his absence, the Base Operations officer who will promptly transfer it to the designated military collaborator. The conditions shown in Item 11 on the form must be carried out under supervision of the PQ inspector or military collaborator before aircraft or restricted materials can be released from safeguard order.

The military collaborator, or inspector if he is present, must complete Items 15 through 17 and return the PQ Form 250 to the originating office shown in Item 14.

AIRCRAFT INSPECTION

Steps in this activity are given in recommended sequence which will provide maximum protection against dispersion of pests and minimum interference with operational handling of the aircraft.

1. Immediately after passengers are offloaded examine interior of aircraft for fruits, plants, meats, soil, live insects, and snails. This inspection should be done prior to any servicing by ground crews and must include galley stores, cabin and baggage storage areas, cargo compartments, and equipment lockers.
 - a. Collect fresh stores and other plant or meat products including fruits, vegetables, and leftover meats for incineration.
 - b. If live insects, other than houseflies and minute insect forms, are observed within the aircraft, close all openings and apply aerosol spray (see DISINSECTIZATION for data), using same bomb provided for in-flight aerosoling. After aerosoling collect insects for identification by PQ. Preserve in vials (medical types are usually available) containing 70% alcohol (or rubbing alcohol).
 - c. Collect bags containing garbage for incineration.
2. Examine baggage and question personnel to determine whether or not fruits, plants, meats or other agricultural materials and live insects are being carried. Collect prohibited plant and animal materials for incineration.
3. Supervise incineration of collected materials.
4. If cargo is carried:
 - a. Check for presence of soil, insect forms, or snails on cargo boxes, or rolling stock. If found, hold all cargoes involved and notify PQ liaison officer.
 - b. Arrange for immediate removal and incineration of packing materials, such as hay, straw, grasses, forest litter, unprocessed cotton or cotton wastes, if present.
 - c. In cases where agricultural clearance is completed except for cargo remaining aboard for offloading at a subsequent base, notify the destination base that cargo is to be inspected (See par. 3b, page 1).

DISINSECTIZATION

When live insects, other than houseflies and minute flying insects, are found in aircraft passenger or cargo compartments, an aerosol containing DDT-Pyrethrins (the bomb regularly issued for in-flight aerosoling) will be applied. During application the dispenser should be pointed upward and moved from side to side to insure an even distribution, and held no closer than 18 inches from any surface. After the required dosage is dispensed the plane or compartment involved must be kept tightly closed for five minutes.

WARNING

No insecticide or fumigant other than the standard in-flight aerosol should be used for treating the interior of an aircraft without prior approval. Many chemicals are injurious to instruments, plexiglass or other materials.

Dosages. The normal agricultural dosage is 30 grams per 1000 cu. ft. of space and the time required for dispensing follow the formula

$$V/1000 \times D/R = T$$

with V for volume in cubic feet, D for dosage rate per 1000 cu. ft., R for nozzle rate of flow in grams per second, and T for time the nozzle aperture is to remain open. As one or more of these factors may be difficult to ascertain, the following chart is a guide to dosage times in seconds when using the standard inflight aerosol bomb which has a flow of approximately one gram per second.

<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>Rear Pit</u>	<u>Forward Pit</u>	<u>Top Side</u>
B-47	--	--	40
KC-97	27	13	148
C-118, DC-6, DC-7	7	7	132
C-121, R7V	13	10	148
C-124	--	22	462
C-130	27	27	280
C-133	--	--	512
KC-135, 707-120	43	43	254

MASS MOVEMENTS

Agricultural clearance of aircraft and baggage for mass movements of personnel returning from foreign areas by air is handled by Plant Quarantine Division personnel in cooperation with military personnel. Such clearance may be made at the point of origin (see AFR No. 76-39 dated 29 June 1959, Appendix III) or at a subsequent point depending upon the size of the movement and destinations within the United States (see U. S. Border Clearance Procedures, USAF, dated 18 February 1963, Appendix II).

Officers responsible for mass movements of any unit of the Air Force, Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Marines, National Guard, or Reserves should notify the Plant Quarantine Division liaison officer at the earliest possible time so that PQ personnel can be appropriately placed to coordinate activities and avoid any delays in the movement.

NOTIFICATIONS

Where Plant Quarantine Division inspectors are available on call, notifications of aircraft arrivals or pest problems will be arranged by them and instructions contained in this outline apply only to points where PQ services are not regularly furnished.

OVERFLIGHTS

At times flights scheduled to secure agricultural clearance at a specified field will bypass and continue on to another base due to weather or other conditions. The destination field should notify the Plant Quarantine Division area officer immediately upon receiving notice of the arrival of such flights so that any special instructions may be given or PQ inspection provided.

Flights which arrive without adequate notification may be cleared by a military collaborator designated to act for the U. S. Customs and Plant Quarantine Division. Immediate notification of such action should be given the PQ liaison officer so that accounting for expected flights can be completed as rapidly as possible.

STORAGE DEPOTS

Regardless of any previous examination or certification as to pest freedom of material received from overseas points, Plant Quarantine Division should be immediately notified if any snails, soil, or insects are observed on or with such shipments. Immature stages, such as eggs, larvae, or pupae of insects or other pests are not always apparent at time of shipment and may mature only after being stored for various lengths of time.

II. RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED ITEMS

ANIMALS

Cats, dogs, psittacine birds, and monkeys are enterable when conforming to United States Public Health Service regulations. (Armed Forces Tri-Services Regs., page 23, par. 22j). Hold for instructions from Plant Quarantine liaison officer.

Livestock, such as horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry, such as chickens, ducks, geese, swans, pigeons, grouse, pheasants, quail, and guinea fowl are subject to regulations of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture (Armed Forces Tri-Services Regs., page 21, par. 21b). The mongoose, "flying fox" or fruit bat, European hare and rabbit, common myna bird, English sparrow, and starlings are prohibited by the Department of Interior (Armed Forces Regs., page 22, par. 21e). Refer all disposition action on above materials to Plant Quarantine Division liaison officer unless prior arrangements have been made with the Federal civilian agency concerned for release of specified shipment.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fresh fruits and vegetables are prohibited by military regulations (Armed Forces Tri-Services Regs., page 20, par. 21a). Dried, canned or frozen fruits and vegetables (except avocados or mangos with seed, black currants, and citrus with peel) are not restricted if free from live insect forms. If infested, destroy by incineration. Frozen fruit juices free from pulp are not restricted.

LUNCHES - GALLEY STORES

Fresh fruits, vegetables, meat, and dairy products occur in relatively small quantities and all box lunches and galley stores containing or consisting of fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, meats, and unpasteurized dairy products are to be collected and incinerated.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

Unless otherwise contaminated with prohibited materials or infested with insects, commodities which have been manufactured or processed from agricultural materials in a manner to completely change their original form are generally not subject to plant and animal quarantines. Such items include cloth, cotton batting, leather goods, mounted animals properly processed by a taxidermist, canned or dried fruits and vegetables, and meats commercially canned by heat sterilization of hermetically sealed containers.

Used burlap or cotton bags are restricted depending upon commodities for which they have served as containers (grain, feed, root crops, meat products). Lather brushes made from animal hair are restricted by United States Public Health Regulations (Armed Forces Tri-Services Regs., page 23, par. 22i). Hold for Plant Quarantine liaison officer.

MEATS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Entry requirements for meats is based principally upon origination in rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, or African swine fever infected areas (Armed Forces Tri-Services Regs., page 21, par. 21b). For quick reference these areas are listed below:

1. Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease infected countries.
ALL countries EXCEPT Australia, Canada, Caribbean Islands (except Aruba, Curacao and Martinique are infected), Central America, Channel Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Northern Ireland, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Ireland.
2. African swine fever infected countries.
All of Africa, Portugal, and Spain.

Prohibited

1. Meats - fresh, chilled, or frozen from cloven-footed animals, such as cattle, sheep, goats, swine, deer, and antelopes - if the meat comes from any country in which rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist.
2. Dried pork and pork products from African swine fever infected countries.

Permitted

1. Non-commercial lots of meat and meat products from countries where rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease do not exist provided they are accompanied by an official certificate, commercial invoice, sales slip or other reasonably conclusive evidence of origin.
2. Meat from rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease infected countries if cured and fully dried (as summer sausage, salami, boneless hams, jerked beef, bouillon cubes), when accompanied by official Meat Inspection certificate, showing compliance with the following three conditions:
 - a. that all bones have been completely removed;
 - b. meat was held in a fresh condition for at least three days immediately following slaughter; and
 - c. that the meat has been thoroughly cured and fully dried.
3. Commercially canned meats that are properly labeled and that have been cooked after canning. No certification needs to accompany commercially canned meats for personal use.
4. Dressed poultry, drawn and with head and feet removed, from all countries.
5. Dairy products (cheese, butter, and pasteurized milk and cream) from all countries. All other dairy products (milk powder, etc.) are subject to Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division restrictions.

Disposition

Miscellaneous meats found in baggage, lunches, or aircraft stores are unlikely to be accompanied by the required evidence of origin and treatment, and in the absence of such proof, are to be destroyed by incineration.

PACKING MATERIALS

Packing materials may be encountered in cargo, baggage or personal effects. If prohibited types are present, they should be removed for incineration. (Tri-Services Regs., pages 20 & 21, par. 21a).

Prohibited

- Bamboo leaves and small shoots
- Corn and allied plants, all parts
- Cotton with seeds, unmanufactured cotton lint or wastes
- Forest litter, mixtures of leaves, twigs, mosses, or leaves of plants in general
- Rice straw, hulls and chaff
- Soil or earth
- Sugarcane, including bagasse
- Straw, hay or grasses
- Willow twigs

Locally available materials, such as shredded paper or excelsior, may be substituted as packing when necessary.

Permitted entry, no restrictions

- Buckwheat hulls
- Excelsior
- Ground cork
- Peat and osmunda fiber
- Sawdust, shavings
- Sphagnum moss
- Cotton batting, surgical dressings, woven cloth

PLANTS AND LIVE ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS

Plants, plant cuttings, seeds, live insects and snails, reptiles or any type of live plant soil samples, or zoological specimens are to be held under safeguard and the Plant Quarantine liaison officer notified immediately.

Certain plant and live zoological items are enterable subject to special conditions and providing an import permit is secured in advance of importation. This information may be obtained from the PQ liaison officer or by writing to Plant Importations Branch, 209 River Street, Hoboken, New Jersey 07030.

Prohibited plant material

- Bamboo plants or seeds
- Citrus plants or cuttings
- Cotton plants, seeds, bolls, raw cotton
- Corn or maize, broomcorn, sorghum and related plants, seeds, or other parts
- Elm and related plants including seeds, elm logs, lumber with bark adhering
- Parasitic plants, such as witchweed, or any reproductive part
- Rice plants, seeds, hulls
- Sugarcane, including bagasse

Aircraft Clearance or Safeguard Order

PQ Form 250

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE PLANT QUARANTINE DIVISION AIRCRAFT CLEARANCE OR SAFEGUARD ORDER			1. AIRCRAFT NO.	2. TRIP NO.	3. NAME OF CARRIER
			4. FOREIGN ORIGIN (When applicable)		5. PLACE OF DEPARTURE (U.S.)
			6. DESTINATION AIRPORT OR AIR BASE (U.S.)		
THE ABOVE AIRCRAFT HAS BEEN INSPECTED AND -					
7. <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETELY CLEARED (Including all baggage, personal effects, stores, garbage, and cargo.)			8. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIALLY CLEARED (Exceptions and safeguard conditions noted in item 11 below.)		
9. SIGNATURE OF PLANT QUARANTINE INSPECTOR				10. DATE	
11. EXCEPTIONS AND SAFEGUARD CONDITIONS				15. FINAL DISPOSITION ACTION	
I agree to see that the conditions in item 11 are carried out.				16. SIGNATURE OF PLANT QUARANTINE INSPECTOR	
12. SIGNATURE OF AIRCRAFT COMMANDER			13. DATE		
AFTER FINAL DISPOSITION ACTION RETURN TO: →		14. NAME AND ADDRESS OF ORIGINATING OFFICE			17. DATE

PQ FORM 250
OCT 1963

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

APPENDIX I

*AR 40-12
*Navy General Order No. 20
*AFR 161-4

ARMY REGULATIONS No. 40-12
NAVY GENERAL ORDERS No. 20
AIR FORCE REGULATION No. 161-4

DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY, THE NAVY,
AND THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C., 28 June 1962

MEDICAL SERVICE

MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR VESSELS, AIRCRAFT, AND OTHER TRANSPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES

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*These regulations supersede AR 42-40/NAVY DEPT GO 20/AFR 160-26, 6 July 1950, including C 2, AR 42-40/
AFR 160-26A, 2 May 1952; AFR 160-26B, 8 August 1952; and C 3, AR 40-52/NAVY DEPT GO 20, C 2/AFR 160-26C,
27 July 1955.

TAGO 6951A—June 610476*—62

Section I. GENERAL

1. Purpose and scope. These regulations are in conformity with regulations of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the United States Department of Agriculture; the United States Treasury Department; and the United States Department of the Interior, and are for the purpose of preventing the introduction and dissemination domestically or elsewhere of human diseases, diseases and pests of plants and animals, and arthropod vectors by vessels and aircraft or *other transport* of the Armed Forces, whether arriving at or leaving ports or other facilities under quarantine jurisdiction of the above agencies (United States, territories, commonwealths, and possessions) or of the Armed Forces (Armed Forces installations located in a foreign country).

2. Co-operation with other agencies. In order that the quarantine regulations of the executive departments referred to above may be fully complied with, full co-operation will be given at all times to officials of these agencies. Inspectors of the above services are authorized to board vessels, aircraft, and any other means of conveyance of the Armed Forces, and to inspect ports and other facilities and the commander thereof will permit full facilities for a thorough examination. Such examination will be subject to all restrictions necessary to preserve the security of classified material.

3. Liaison. Appropriate Armed Forces commanders will maintain liaison with local representatives of the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division, the Plant Pest Control Division, and the

Plant Quarantine Division of the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture; the Bureau of Customs of the United States Treasury Department; and the Public Health Service of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and co-operate to carry out the provisions of these regulations. Inspectors of the above agencies will be notified by the local Armed Forces commander in advance, so far as it may be practical, of the arrival or departure of any vessel, aircraft, or other conveyances of the Armed Forces under the purview of these regulations.

4. Quarantine requirements. Vessels, aircraft, or other conveyances of the Armed Forces proceeding to a foreign port, or to any port under jurisdiction other than that of the above agencies, or of the Armed Forces, will meet the quarantine requirements promulgated by proper authority for such port.

5. Responsibilities. It is the responsibility of the Armed Forces to comply with the various regulations governing the importation and domestic movement of diseases, pests, and arthropod vectors promulgated by the other governmental agencies concerned, so far as those regulations apply to the Armed Forces. Commanders of all echelons are responsible within their jurisdiction and with the advice of the appropriate technical assistant for compliance with these regulations and for the issuance and enforcement of such directives and such instructions as may be required for their implementation, and of such measures as may be required to meet special and unusual conditions.

Section II. VESSELS

6. Predeparture requirements. *a.* Prior to departure from any port, the commanding officer of a vessel will comply with sanitary measures prescribed by the health authority for such port to prevent the departure of persons infected with a quarantinable disease or the introduction on board the vessel of possible agents of infection or vectors of a quarantinable disease. The quarantinable diseases are cholera, plague, relapsing fever (louse-borne), smallpox, typhus (louse-borne), and yellow fever.

b. Commanding officers will obtain and record information as to whether ports visited were located in infected local areas, as defined by the International Sanitary Regulations,¹ so that the

¹ "Infected local area," as defined by International Sanitary Regulations, means:

a. a local area where there is a nonimported case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, or smallpox; or

b. a local area where plague infection among rodents exists on land or on craft which are part of the equipment of a port; or

c. a local area where activity of yellow fever virus is found in vertebrates other than man; or

d. a local area where there is an epidemic of typhus (louse-borne) or relapsing fever (louse-borne).

requirements of paragraph 7 can be met and information required for the preparation of the quarantine declaration (par. 9) will be available. Information on the presence of any communicable diseases which might serve as a hazard of disease introduction as a result of prospective ship movements should also be obtained. Some of these diseases are anthrax, chancre, chickenpox, cholera, dengue, diphtheria, favus, gonorrhea, granuloma inguinale, impetigo contagiosa, infectious encephalitis, influenza (epidemic), leprosy, lymphogranuloma venereum, malaria, measles, meningococcus meningitis, plague, poliomyelitis, psittacosis, relapsing fever, ringworm of the scalp, scarlet fever and other streptococcal diseases, smallpox, syphilis, trachoma, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus and yellow fever. Bills of health or any other certificates concerning health conditions of a port are not required.

c. Those measures outlined in sections V and VI for domestic quarantines will be applied to vessel predeparture and arrival requirements as applicable.

7. Pre-embarkation requirements. a. Each individual entering or re-entering the United States, its territories, commonwealths, or possessions must have in his possession a valid certificate of immunization against smallpox and such other immunizations as are required by AR 40-562/BUMEDINST 6230.1B/AFR 160-102.

b. Vessels and all military and nonmilitary personnel therein departing from any port or area in which a quarantinable disease (par. 6a) is present will comply with the following pre-embarkation procedures:

- (1) *Cholera*. At ports infected or suspected of being infected with cholera, special care will be taken to provide a safe water and food supply for the vessel. No food, other than the food supply of the vessel or food accepted for shipment, will be permitted to be taken on board. Food products which may be consumed in an uncooked state coming from localities infected or suspected of being infected with cholera will not be accepted for shipment. A person who comes from a cholera-infected area, or who desires to

embark at any cholera-infected port, will not be permitted to board or remain on board unless such person—

- (a) Has been detained 5 days in an environment known to be free from a source of infection and is without evidence of infection, or
 - (b) Presents satisfactory evidence of immunization (vaccination) performed within not more than 6 months and, for the initial injection of vaccine, not less than 6 days. (The vaccination requirement is not applied to infants under 6 months of age.)
- (2) *Plague*. At ports infected or suspected of being infected with human or rodent plague, special care will be taken to prevent rodents, fleas, and infected persons, including individuals exposed to pneumonic plague, from boarding the vessel. See paragraph 11b for detailed provisions on preventing rat and flea infestation.
 - (3) *Relapsing fever* (louse-borne). The same procedures required in (5) below will apply to relapsing fever.
 - (4) *Smallpox*. A person from an area where smallpox is present, who does not present satisfactory evidence of immunity, will not be permitted to embark until successfully vaccinated (a above). Such vaccination, when the disease prevails in epidemic proportions, must have been carried out not less than 2 weeks prior to departure, and within the previous 6 months' period. Special care will be taken to insure that individuals who have shown an immediate ("immune") response to vaccination do not actually represent "failure to take" due to impotent vaccine or improper technique.
 - (5) *Typhus* (louse-borne). An article intended to be transported (including personal effects), if infected with lice, will not be permitted to be taken on board the vessel at a port infected or suspected of being infected with typhus until such article has been disinfested. A person

who comes from an area where typhus prevails, or who desires to board at a port infected or suspected of being infected with typhus, will not be permitted to board a vessel until louse-free.

- (6) *Yellow fever.* A person 6 months of age or older who comes from or has passed through a yellow fever infected local area (as defined in the footnote to par. 6b) will not be permitted to embark on a vessel until 6 days after exposure to such area unless he presents satisfactory evidence of immunization within not less than 10 days nor more than 6 years. (The 10-day restriction does not apply for re-vaccination performed within 6 years of an earlier vaccination.)

c. Should it be impracticable to comply with the pre-embarkation procedures outlined herein, such as might occur in the case of emergency evacuation of personnel, it is required that the radio message prior to arrival in port (par. 8a(1)) state "Quarantine inspection requested."

8. Procedures applicable upon arrival. a. The procedures in (1) through (4) below apply upon arrival at a United States port when the vessel has touched at a foreign port; or, irrespective of the ports touched at, when conditions exist on board, or existed at ports visited, that might lead to the introduction of communicable disease (par. 6b) at a United States port of arrival. For purposes of the procedures outlined in this paragraph the following are considered *domestic* ports: All ports of the United States, its territories, commonwealths and possessions, the Islands of Aruba and Curacao, the Bahama Islands, the Bermuda Islands, Canada, the Canal Zone, Greenland, Iceland, the west coast of Lower California, the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, the British Virgin Islands and Jamaica. However, a vessel from any of the preceding areas (except the United States, its territories, commonwealths and possessions and Canada) is considered from a *foreign* port if it has on board a person who, within 14 days before arrival, has been in an area not listed in this paragraph.

- (1) If a medical officer is aboard, or if there is a medical officer in a group of vessels

sailing in company, the commanding officer of a vessel, or the senior officer of the group, not more than 24 hours or less than 12 hours prior to arrival, will send a message by radio to the naval district commandant (or senior naval officer in command at the port of arrival, if outside the naval district) or in the case of vessels of the other Armed Forces the message will be sent to such authority as appropriate, and to the local port authority, stating "Pratique certified in accordance with AR 40-12/Navy General Order 20/AFR 161-4." Such a message constitutes a declaration by the commanding officer that the provisions outlined in paragraphs 6 and 7 have been fully complied with and indicates that no foreseeable hazard of disease introduction exists. When receipt of such a message is confirmed, further medical quarantine procedures other than submission of written quarantine declaration (par. 9) will not ordinarily be required. If the medical officer has determined that one or more persons aboard are ill or suspected of being ill with a communicable disease, the radio report will so state by numbers and diagnoses when pratique is certified. If any of the following conditions exist, the radio report will state "Quarantine inspection requested:"

- (a) If a case or suspected case of cholera, plague, smallpox, yellow fever, louse-borne relapsing fever or louse-borne typhus is aboard. (Consideration should be given to apparent chickenpox or similar exanthematous condition particularly in a person past the age of puberty, apparent infectious hepatitis in a person coming from an area where there is a possibility of yellow fever, and any other condition which appears to be communicable but nonquarantinable, but which might be found on further investigation, including laboratory studies, actually to be a quarantinable disease);

- (b) If the vessel is from a port or local area within the past 60 days, where human or rodent plague was present;
 - (c) If the commanding officer or medical officer has knowledge of any circumstances whatsoever (par. 6) which might lead to the introduction or dissemination of quarantinable disease upon or after arrival;
 - (d) If for any reason, pre-embarkation requirements (par. 7) have not been fully complied with.
- (2) (a) If no medical officer is aboard, or in the group of vessels, pratique may be certified as in (1) above, provided—
1. The ship has not visited a foreign port within the previous 30 days;
 2. There is no illness on board characterized by fever or skin rash;
 3. The ship has not within the previous 60 days visited a port, either foreign or domestic, suspected of being or actually infected with plague (human or rodent); and
 4. The commander has no knowledge (par. 6) of any circumstances whatsoever which might lead to the introduction or dissemination of quarantinable disease upon or after arrival.
- (b) If pratique cannot be certified, the radio report will state "Quarantine inspection requested." The procedures required in b below will then be carried out.
- (3) When quarantine inspection is requested by a vessel, the radio message will include a specific report of any known or suspected communicable disease on board, including any illness characterized by fever or skin rash.
- (4) When pratique has been certified by any vessel, and before it enters port there develops on board any illness calling for quarantine inspection to be requested ((1) or (2) above), the commanding officer will immediately request such inspection for the vessel.
- b. When the radio request is for quarantine

inspection, the commanding officer of the vessel or vessels concerned will direct that the appropriate signals be hoisted upon entering port. No person or article will be permitted to leave the ship until formal release from quarantine is obtained.

c. The commanding officer who has certified pratique, or has requested quarantine inspection by radio, will have a quarantine declaration (par. 9) delivered by hand to the local quarantine officer of the United States Public Health Service immediately upon arrival. In case the port is under exclusive Armed Forces jurisdiction, delivery will be made to the medical representative of the commander of the shore installation exercising port jurisdiction.

d. The sending of a message stating "Pratique certified" or "Quarantine inspection requested," or the filing of a quarantine declaration (or arrival from an area listed in a above) does not relieve the commanding officer of any vessel of responsibilities concerning the entry of aliens, or the importation of animals, animal products, plants, and plant products, food products or any other restricted or prohibited article (secs. IV and V). In case of doubt on such matters, specific instructions will be obtained from the port director concerned.

e. Notwithstanding other provisions of this paragraph, the commanding officer of a vessel arriving in the United States or its territories, commonwealths, or possessions from any port outside thereof will send a radio request for quarantine inspection if there is on board a shipment of etiological agents or vectors of disease, a dog, cat, or monkey, a parrot-family bird, or a dead body, not complying with admission requirements explained in section IV. If the request for inspection is required only because of the presence of one or more of these items, the vessel may disembark persons and discharge articles before formal release from quarantine, except for the items necessitating quarantine inspection.

9. Quarantine declaration. Form PHS 43 (Quarantine Declaration), the official United States Public Health Service quarantine declaration form (available from United States Public Health Service Quarantine Stations upon request), or the following format will be used:

QUARANTINE DECLARATION

Name and number of vessel:

Date and hour of arrival:

Port:

This is to certify that:

1. This vessel has visited the following ports during the past 60 days or since last United States port of call: (State name of each port, dates of departure, days in port, and number of persons embarked.)

2. Information indicates that no quarantinable disease or other communicable disease of a nature that might lead to disease introduction at this port existed during the stay of this vessel in any of the above ports except (state exceptions, if any).

3. The following is the total number of persons aboard:

4. The following numbers of civilians are aboard:

----- passengers, ----- crew. Of these,
----- passengers and ----- crew are
aliens.

5. The following number of persons do not possess a valid smallpox vaccination certificate: (If any person without a valid smallpox vaccination certificate is on board, quarantine inspection must be requested.)

6. If any persons aboard (including persons disembarked en route) have had, or have been suspected of having, any illness involving fever, skin rash, protracted diarrhea, or any of the conditions listed or described in paragraph 6 during the past 14 days, state person's name, status (civilian or military), probable diagnosis, date of onset, and disposition. If no such illnesses have occurred, so state.

7. The following animals (including birds), shipments of etiologic agents or vectors or of lather brushes, or bodies dead from quarantinable disease are aboard, but will not be landed without specific permission of the United States Public Health Service Quarantine Officer or designated Armed Forces Quarantine personnel (if any are to be landed, so state):

8. The date and findings of the last rodent inspection of this vessel by a representative of the United States Public Health Service or by an accredited Armed Forces rodent inspector are as follows:

(Signature of Medical Officer, (Signature of Commanding
if aboard) Officer)

10. Responsibilities of authorities ashore. a.

At ports of arrival in the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions where a United States Public Health Service quarantine officer is located, this officer will be notified immediately by the naval district commandant or other appropriate Armed Forces authority, or port authority, of the receipt of radio certifications of pratique and of the receipt from a vessel of any other communications pertinent to quarantine. When quarantine inspection is requested, the

vessel will be held in quarantine pending formal release by the United States Public Health Service quarantine officer. If pratique is certified, the quarantine officer ordinarily will take no further action. He has the authority, however, at his own discretion to direct that any vessel be placed in quarantine, irrespective of radio certification of pratique or of statements made in the quarantine declaration.

b. At any port of arrival where a United States Public Health Service officer is not stationed, or does not have quarantine jurisdiction, the commander of the port of arrival will arrange for a medical officer to board the vessel and will authorize him to take such steps as may be indicated to preclude the possibility of disease introduction. The responsibility that adequate measures are taken to meet the quarantine requirements for such port and to preclude the possibility of introduction of disease, and for release from quarantine, will be assumed by the commander of the port of arrival.

11. Insect and rodent control on vessels. a.

General insect control. Disinsecting of vessels by approved methods will be accomplished as required for protecting the personnel aboard from arthropod-borne diseases and for preventing the dissemination of insect pests and disease vectors. Disinsecting will always be accomplished during visits to and upon leaving ports where yellow fever, malaria, or other arthropod-borne diseases are known to exist. Similarly, special attention will be directed to disinsecting of vessels proceeding from areas where yellow fever or malaria mosquitoes exist to areas where these insects do not exist.

b. *Preventing rat and flea infestation.* Appropriate measures will be taken to avoid rat and flea infestation, particularly in plague ports. Such measures include the following:

- (1) Immediately upon berthing at a pier and during the entire time a vessel lies alongside a pier it should be fended off at least 6 feet; all connecting lines will be properly fitted with rat guards; gangways and other means of access to the vessel will be guarded and well-lighted or separated from the shore; cargo nets and similar devices extending between the

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vessel and the shore will be raised or removed unless in actual use.

- (2) The vessel will load only cargo that has been found free from or has been treated to destroy rats and fleas.

- (3) Prior to departure the vessel will be inspected for rats and fleas and measures will be taken to insure destruction of any that are present.

Section III. AIRCRAFT

12. General. In order to minimize the hazard of introducing or disseminating domestically or elsewhere human disease, diseases and pests of plants and animals, and arthropod vectors of medical or agricultural importance by Armed Forces aircraft, two general policies will be observed.

a. Major emphasis in preventive procedures will be applied at the aerial port of embarkation to the extent that, ordinarily, further procedures en route or upon arrival at destination will not be necessary.

b. The nature and extent of preventive pre-embarkation procedures to be applied will be determined by the commander of the aerial port of embarkation with the advice and assistance of the appropriate area commander, on the basis of communicable disease, disease vector, or pest conditions existing within the area of command jurisdiction. Regulations and procedures will then be promulgated and made applicable to all aircraft departing from any point within the area of command jurisdiction and proceeding to any point within or outside the area.

13. Preflight procedures applicable to passengers and crew. a. In the formulation of regulations and procedures as required by paragraph 12, the following will apply for flights of aircraft:

- (1) Passengers, military and nonmilitary, embarking in aircraft ordinarily need not be subjected to any medical quarantine procedures other than ascertaining that there has been compliance with immunization requirements (par. 7a). They will be required to comply with all agricultural quarantine regulations.
- (2) Upon the occurrence of an epidemic of any *communicable* disease (par. 6b) within the area of command, or of a case of any *quarantinable* disease (par. 6a) whether in military personnel or in the

civilian population, or any other condition which may create a recognizable hazard of introduction or dissemination of disease, disease vectors, or agricultural pests domestically or elsewhere as a result of aircraft movements, special quarantine regulations will be placed in effect by the appropriate Armed Forces commander or the officer in command of the embarkation area. In such instances the United States Public Health Service and agricultural quarantine officer, if located in the area concerned, will be consulted in the formulation of special quarantine regulations, particularly as regards flights to or within the United States or its territories, commonwealths, or possessions.

- (3) The appropriate Armed Forces commander, or officer in command of the domestic or foreign embarkation area, is responsible and is authorized when circumstances so indicate to—
 - (a) Apply special medical and agricultural quarantine regulations and procedures to members of the airplane crew, passengers, and the plane itself;
 - (b) Direct that passengers and crews report for medical surveillance upon arrival at destination or at stops en route;
 - (c) Direct that commanders of departing aircraft request medical quarantine inspection prior to arrival and landing at subsequent airports, especially when provisions for smallpox vaccination have not been met or when it is otherwise impracticable to comply with pre-embarkation procedures such as might be the case in emergency evacuation of personnel;
 - (d) Require that individual medical ex-

aminations be conducted prior to embarkation and that travel be permitted only upon the presentation of a written statement from a medical officer certifying that the individual "has been properly immunized (AR 40-562/BUMEDINST 6230.1B/AFR 160-102); is not suffering from a communicable disease; and is not likely to introduce disease as a result of his travel by air";

- (e) Direct that officers immediately in charge of assigning passenger space on aircraft will not permit embarkation without evidence that special quarantine requirements for air travel have been met.
- (f) Require when there is a disease hazard due to the occurrence of a *quarantinable* disease (par. 6a), that the same predeparture procedures be observed as are applicable to vessels (sec. II).
- (g) Prevent the shipment of prohibited and restricted items not complying with the requirements of sections IV, V, and VI.
- (h) Direct the aircraft commander to request appropriate medical or agricultural quarantine inspection prior to arrival in the event shipment of items which are subject to entry requirements under sections IV and V is permitted.
- (i) Require such measures as are necessary to destroy disease vectors or agricultural pests (par. 16).

b. Where it is found necessary to impose medical or agricultural quarantine regulations that delay or prevent scheduled aircraft flights, the proper authority having control of air operations will be informed immediately.

c. Irrespective of any of the procedures carried out, as required or authorized by these regulations, officers of the Agricultural Quarantine Service, the United States Public Health Service, appropriate Armed Forces commanders, or officers in command of debarkation areas retain the right to require passengers and crew to submit to medical and agricultural quarantine inspection and to

apply any other quarantine procedures deemed necessary to prevent introduction or dissemination of disease, disease vectors, or agricultural pests in flights to or within the limits of the United States, its territories, commonwealths, or possessions.

14. Quarantine responsibilities of aircraft commanders. a. The aircraft commander will carry, and require that each member of the crew carry, an individual record of the diseases against which he has been immunized and the dates of immunization. He will further ascertain that immunization requirements for areas to which travel is contemplated have been complied with by all crew members and passengers.

b. An aircraft commander is responsible (unless departing from an embarkation area under Armed Forces jurisdiction) and is authorized to prevent the shipment of prohibited and restricted items not complying with the requirements of sections IV, V, and VI.

c. An aircraft commander, before arrival at an airport, will request quarantine inspection in the following cases:

- (1) When so directed by competent authority (par. 13a) (c) and (h)), or
- (2) When the aircraft has touched at any foreign airport (par. 8a) outside Armed Forces jurisdiction, or
- (3) When the aircraft has touched at a domestic airport (par. 8a) outside Armed Forces jurisdiction and not in the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions, and—
 - (a) There is on board a person who, within 14 days before the aircraft's expected arrival, has been in a foreign area, or
 - (b) In the area visited there was present a quarantinable disease, as listed in paragraph 6; before departure from any domestic airport outside Armed Forces jurisdiction and not in the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions, the aircraft commander will consult with local health authorities, when feasible, to determine whether such disease exists, or
- (c) There is on board an item subject to entry requirements under section IV, or

- (4) When the aircraft has touched at an airport outside Armed Forces jurisdiction but in the United States, its territories, commonwealths, or possessions, and in the area visited there was present a quarantinable disease (par. 6a) or
- (5) When any person on board becomes ill during flight with other than airsickness, or
- (6) When predeparture disinsecting of the aircraft or other predeparture requirements could not be complied with.

d. On each flight to the United States, its territories, commonwealths, or possessions from outside thereof, the aircraft commander will send a radio message to the airport of arrival, as follows:

"Quarantine inspection not required by AR 40-12/Navy. General Order 20/AFR 161-4, Number of aliens on board -----" or, when required by above:

"Quarantine inspection requested. Number of aliens on board -----"

If illness other than airsickness has occurred on board, the aircraft commander will report, in either the message requesting inspection or a subsequent message as necessary, the illness naming any specific disease that is suspected to have occurred. When the aircraft is bound for an airport where a United States Public Health Service quarantine officer is located, the message will be addressed to that officer and to the appropriate Armed Forces officer, if available. In the absence of a message from an arriving aircraft as required by this paragraph, the aircraft and persons and pertinent things on board will be inspected by the Public Health Service quarantine officer or, where such an officer is not located, by an Armed Forces medical officer.

e. The aircraft commander will make the request for quarantine inspection at the earliest feasible time at which contact can be made with the airport of arrival. Upon landing, all persons and things on board will be held in isolation by the aircraft commander until released by designated Armed Forces quarantine personnel or a United States Public Health Service quarantine officer; *provided*, that when inspection is required only because of the presence of certain items (par. 13a(3) (g) and (h), and c(3) (c)) above, the air-

craft may disembark persons and discharge cargo before release from quarantine, except for the items necessitating inspection and disposition by appropriate civil authorities.

f. Compliance with the foregoing requirements will relieve the aircraft commander of responsibilities concerning the further movement of animals and animal products, plants, plant products, or other restricted or prohibited articles (secs. IV and V) on landing and assumption of responsibility by ground authority.

g. When flights are contemplated to foreign countries or landing is to be made at any airport not under Armed Forces jurisdiction, the aircraft commander will abide by the medical and agricultural quarantine regulations promulgated for landing at the airport concerned.

15. Quarantine procedures applicable to aircraft upon arrival. a. When the aircraft commander has requested quarantine inspection, steps will be taken to afford prompt quarantine clearance of the aircraft and persons and things on board. In the United States, its territories, commonwealths, or possessions where a United States Public Health Service quarantine officer is located, the aircraft and all persons and items on board will be held in isolation as provided in paragraph 14e, until formal release is granted by the United States Public Health Service quarantine officer. When the aircraft commander has sent a radio message stating that quarantine inspection is not required, the quarantine officer will ordinarily not require such inspection. However, he retains authority to determine adequacy of insect control measures or to apply necessary requirements as stated in paragraph 13c. In areas where there is no United States Public Health Service quarantine officer, measures of prevention and formal release will be the responsibility of Armed Forces authorities.

b. While it is the intent that the major quarantine procedures to prevent disease introduction will be carried out as pre-embarkation and pre-flight procedures, and that further procedures upon arrival of aircraft will not ordinarily be required, nothing in these regulations will be construed as relieving appropriate Armed Forces commanders or officers in command of any area

of the responsibility of instituting additional preventive procedures upon arrival of aircraft when circumstances indicate a need for such additional procedures.

16. Procedures to prevent aircraft dissemination of disease vectors and pests of medical or agricultural importance. *a.* All aircraft operated by or under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces will be disinfested—

- (1) Immediately before the last takeoff prior to landing at an airport in the United States, its territories, commonwealths, or possessions, if they depart from or touch at any point that is outside thereof and between 45° north and 45° south latitude; provided, that disinfecting is not required during the period October 1 through March 31 for aircraft landing north of 35° north latitude except when an aircraft is to proceed immediately from an airport north of 35° north latitude to an airport south of that latitude or when the responsible Armed Forces officer deems disinfecting essential because of a special problem involving arthropod-borne disease, and
- (2) On any flight when required by the United States Department of Agriculture or United States Public Health Service, and
- (3) When required by regulations promulgated in accordance with paragraphs 12b and 13a (2), and
- (4) Before entering a foreign area according to the requirements of the country concerned.

b. The method of disinfecting will be as specified in AFR 160-71, BUMEDINST 6250-Series, or other method as required by an agency of the United States or a foreign country.

c. Officers in command of an embarkation area will take the necessary action to determine the presence of mosquitoes and other vectors and pests of medical or agricultural importance in the vicinity of airports. Vector and pest control measures will be undertaken as indicated in the

vicinity of military airports in order to minimize the possibility of such vectors and pests gaining access to the interior of aircraft. The control methods will seek, so far as may be feasible, to eradicate these vectors and pests within reasonable distance of the airports.

d. The appropriate Armed Forces commander or officer in command of debarkation areas where aircraft from medical or agricultural vector or pest infested areas land will require that—

- (1) Breeding places which are readily accessible for vectors or pests of medical or agricultural importance which might be introduced or disseminated by aircraft be eliminated or otherwise rendered unsuitable for breeding of such vectors and pests to the extent that such procedures may be feasible;
- (2) Continuous vector and pest surveillance be conducted. This will consist of the routine collection and identification of larval and adult forms of vectors and pests of medical or agricultural importance with the objective of early discovery of new species implantation at a time when eradication can most easily be effected. If arrangements for identification of species cannot be made locally, specimens may be submitted to the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington 12, D.C.; the United States Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda 14, Md.; or the United States Air Force, 3790th Epidemiological Laboratory, Lackland AFB, Tex., for identification. Agricultural pests of foreign origin or from Hawaii and offshore possessions may be preserved and forwarded to the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., for identification. Those of domestic continental origin may be sent to the Plant Pest Control Division at the same address.

Section IV. IMPORTATION OF PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS, SOIL, PLANT PESTS, BIRDS, ANIMALS, ANIMAL PRODUCTS, GARBAGE, AND INFECTIOUS AGENTS

17. **General.** The entry into the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions of certain items specified in paragraphs 21 and 22 and their means of conveyance is prohibited or restricted by regulations and instructions administered by the United States Department of Agriculture; United States Bureau of Customs, United States Treasury Department; the United States Public Health Service, and the Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and United States Department of the Interior. (The movement of such materials and their means of conveyance from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or Guam to other parts of the United States is prohibited or restricted in various ways by regulations administered by the United States Department of Agriculture (sec. V). These regulations and instructions are designed to prevent the introduction and dissemination of human, plant, and animal diseases, and vectors and pests of medical or agricultural importance.

18. **Special permits.** Special permits, as indicated in *a* and *b* below, have been granted by the United States Public Health Service and the United States Department of Agriculture for importation into the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions, of infectious agents, infected tissues, noninfected vectors, potential vectors and vectors inoculated with pathogenic organisms and allied materials. These permits will be utilized solely as indicated therein, and all commanders concerned will assure that their use is for legitimate purposes of the medical departments of the Armed Forces and that all feasible safeguards for the protection of the public interests are applied. Items shipped under the provisions of these permits will be securely packed in accordance with current packing procedures of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda 14, Md., which meet requirements of paragraph 125, Postal Manual. The package will be clearly marked with reference to the permit concerned or to the provisions of these regulations.

a. Permit from the United States Public Health Service.

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Washington 25, D.C.
February 16, 1961

PERMIT TO IMPORT QUARANTINABLE MATERIAL

The shipper should affix a copy of this permit to the outside of the container. If this is not possible it should be presented to the Customs officer at the port of entry.

To Collector of Customs:

In accordance with section 71.156 of the Public Health Service Foreign Quarantine Regulations, permission is hereby granted the medical services of the Armed Forces to import into the United States, its territories, commonwealths, or possessions, and to receive by transfer from authorized medical installations of the Armed Forces, including transfers from warehouse to hospital, dispensary, etc., and from dispensary, hospital, etc., to central laboratories or stations, such living disease organisms, viruses, vectors, naturally or artificially infected animals, serums, and analogous products as may be required in connection with clinical or scientific functions of the medical services of the Armed Forces. Bacteria, viruses, or disease vectors in vitro or in vivo to be distributed under the Armed Forces' research contracts to civilian research institutes in the United States, its territories, commonwealths, or possessions, require permits from the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service in each instance prior to such distribution.

This permit covers all importations or transfers of the above mentioned character exclusive of civilian research contracts, is of a continuing nature, and is mutually revokable by the medical services of the Armed Forces or the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service.

It is directed, as a condition of this permit, that a record of importation be maintained in the medical services of the Armed Forces. Such record shall show specifically the kind of import and the use to be made of it. This record is to be made available upon request to Service officers responsible for the enforcement of Section 71.156 of the Public Health Service Foreign Quarantine Regulations.

(Signed) Andrew P. Sackett

Andrew P. Sackett, Medical Director
Chief, Division of Foreign Quarantine

b. Permit from United States Department of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
UNITED STATES VETERINARY PERMIT NO. 878
ORGANISMS OR VECTORS

Washington, D.C. May 8, 1961

Under authority of act of Congress approved February 2, 1903 (32 Stat. 792, 21 U.S.C. 111) and act of Congress approved March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 832-833, 21 U.S.C. 151-158), medical services of the Armed Forces of the United States are hereby authorized, so far as the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture is concerned, to import into the United States, its territories or possessions, and to transfer between authorized medical installations of the United States Armed Forces, such living disease organisms, vectors, or naturally or artificially infected animals, as may be required in connection with clinical or scientific functions of the medical services of the Armed Forces. This permit is of a continuing nature, and is mutually revokable by the medical services of the Armed Forces or the Secretary of Agriculture.

This permit is issued under authority contained in Section 122.1, Subchapter E, Chapter I, Title 9 CFR, and on the basis of the signed agreement of the permittee to use the organisms or vectors, or their derivatives, only for the purpose specified therein, and to dispose of them as directed by the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division.

COUNTERSIGNED:

/s/ Orville L. Freeman
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

/s/ J. M. Hejl
Actg Director of Division

19. Procedures for using permits. The following administrative procedures will be adhered to in the reduplication and use of the permits:

a. Armed Forces medical laboratories, hospitals; and epidemiological research and preventive medicine units making shipments of biological agents falling under the scope of the above permits may locally reproduce them for inclusion with such shipments. Such reproductions will be prepared in triplicate each to bear a serial number applicable to the shipment, together with the name, grade, and title of the person authorizing the shipment and the date of authorization.

b. The original copy of one or both permits, as applicable, *will be affixed to the outside* of the container in such a way as to be available to the Customs Inspector at the port of entry.

c. The second copy will be forwarded immediately to the Surgeon General of the appropriate

service together with information as to the nature and purpose of the shipment, the addressee, addressor, date, and the method of shipment. A register of all shipments made under authority of these permits will be maintained in the office of the appropriate Surgeon General.

d. The third copy will be retained by the shipping activity as a permanent record of all shipments made using these permits.

e. Individuals traveling under the cognizance of the Armed Forces or Armed Forces activities other than as designated in *a* above will obtain permits from the office of the appropriate Surgeon General or an activity designated as authorized to reproduce them locally and will be responsible for carrying out the provisions of *b* and *c* above, the permit-issuing activity retaining the file copy.

f. In all instances, copies of either permit must be exact reproductions (by photostat or comparable process) of the original permit, including its signature, or certified true copies with each copy bearing the original signature of the person so certifying.

20. Restricted or prohibited importation. When the importation of items is prohibited (par. 21), shipment will not be undertaken, but when importation is restricted (par. 22), that is, permitted subject to customs inspection and quarantine control, and circumstances preclude the issuance of a permit abroad, the items concerned may be transported to the port of entry, if not otherwise directed, if such transportation is authorized by the theater commander. Under these circumstances, permits, if required, may be requested of the proper civil agencies through the Customs Service upon arrival in United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions.

21. Prohibited items. The importation into the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions of certain items is prohibited, except in those specific cases where a clearance to import items, such as those for scientific, educational, or military purposes, is obtained from the proper civilian agency through military channels prior to shipment from an oversea command. Prohibited items include—

a. The following plants and plant products when imported as such or when used as packing material:

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- (1) Fresh fruit and vegetables.
- (2) Bamboo seeds or plants and parts thereof, unhulled rice and chaff.
- (3) Sugarcane, all parts of the plant including bagasse.
- (4) Citrus plants or cuttings.
- (5) Raw cotton and cottonseed, including seed cotton, cotton bolls, and cotton seed products (other than oil).
- (6) Dried or undried grasses, clovers, legumes, soy bean hay, and similar materials or stalks or stems of various grains, such as barley, oats, rice, rye, and wheat, whether loose, baled, ground, or chopped, leaves of plants and forest litter, soil and willow twigs.
- (7) Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sorghum, and related plants.

Note. Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables such as cured figs and dates or dried peas and beans are unrestricted. Processed cotton lint, such as absorbent cotton, cotton batting or other forms of lint, free from seeds, is not prohibited as a packing material.

b. Animals, animal semen, poultry, hatching eggs, animal products, and poultry products. Because of certain diseases that exist in most countries of the world, the United States Department of Agriculture either restricts or prohibits entry of cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants (all animals which chew the cud or have a split hoof such as buffalo, deer, antelope, camels, llamas, alpaca, etc.), domestic swine, wild hogs, horses, mules, burros, dogs for use around livestock (see United States Public Health Service requirements, par. 22j), animal semen, chickens, ducks, geese, swans, pheasants, grouse, partridges, quail, guinea fowl, pea fowl, and eggs for hatching purposes from any of these birds, as well as fresh meat, chilled meat, frozen meat, cured meat, cooked meat, dried meat, glands, organs, extracts, secretion (except pasteurized milk or cheese), untanned hides, untanned skins, wool, hair, bristles, bone, horns, hoofs, bone meal, blood meal, tankage, poultry carcasses, etc., and animal or poultry manure. (There are no restrictions on finished leather; fully processed commercially canned meat not requiring refrigeration if it has been sterilized by heat in hermetically sealed containers; any heads, skulls, horns,

mounted birds, and mounted animals that have been properly processed by a taxidermist.)

- (1) *Basic import requirements.* Importers contemplating entry into the United States of animals, poultry, or products mentioned above should first obtain detailed requirements from the—
Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division
Agricultural Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D.C.

If the product or material can be permitted entry into the United States, the importer will be given that information along with any restrictions that are applicable.

- (2) *Permits.* Before animals, animal semen, poultry, or hatching eggs leave the country of origin the United States importer must obtain a permit from the Animal Inspection and Quarantine Division ((1) above). When a permit is requested the prospective importer will show the name and address of importer; species, breed, quantity, and purpose of importation; country of origin and port of embarkation; mode of transportation and route of travel; U.S. port of entry and proposed arrival date; and the consignee and location of premises for delivery. If a permit is issued to the importer, the letter of transmittal will list the serial number of the permit and show the void date; specify the type of inspection and certificate at origin; designate the port of embarkation and outline restrictions concerning method of transportation; designate the port of entry in the United States and show the minimum quarantine period; and contain other pertinent information applicable to that particular importation.

c. The feathers or skin of any bird, whether raw or processed, whether the whole plumage or skin or any part of either, whether or not attached to a whole bird, or any part thereof, and whether or not forming a part of another article; except

that the prohibition of this paragraph will not apply—

- (1) In respect to the feathers or skins of the following birds (other than any such bird which, whether or not raised in captivity, is a wild bird): chickens (including hens and roosters), turkeys, guinea fowl, geese, ducks, pigeons, ostriches, rheas, English ring-necked pheasants, and pea fowl;
- (2) To any importation for scientific or educational purposes;
- (3) To the importation of fully manufactured artificial flies used for fishing;
- (4) To the importation of game birds killed in foreign countries by residents of the United States and imported by them for noncommercial purposes; or,
- (5) To the importation of live birds. See restriction in *b* above and *e* below and paragraph 22*k*.

d. Skins of fur seals or sea otters taken in the open waters of the North Pacific Ocean, and garments made in whole or in part of such skins, unless it is certified that the skins have been taken legally under the Act of 26 February 1944 (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q).

e. The mongoose, the so-called "flying fox," or fruit bat, the European hare, the European rabbit, the English sparrow, and the starling. (Importation prohibited by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.) All species of migratory birds native to North America and which are protected under the provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and myna birds of the genus *Acridotheres* classified as *tristis*; *cristatellus*; *gingianus*; and *albocinctus* are prohibited from importation except for certain purposes under the provisions of a permit issued by the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Washington 25, D.C.

f. Any insects, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, protozoa, or other invertebrate animals, bacteria, fungi, other parasitic plants, or reproductive parts thereof, or any organisms similar to or allied with any of the foregoing, or any infectious substances, which can directly or indirectly injure or cause disease or damage in any plants or parts thereof

or any processed, manufactured, or other products of plants are regulated by the Federal Plant Pest Act (7 U.S.C. 150 aa et seq.) and regulations thereunder and in 7 CFR part 330; under the provisions of these regulations, carriers, cargo, equipment, vehicles and any other items imported, returned to the United States or moved from off-shore possessions to the mainland of the United States are subject to inspection by Plant Quarantine Inspectors and to treatment if necessary to prevent entry of plant pests.

g. Eggs of wild birds.

h. Tea in packages exceeding 5 pounds each and not conforming to fixed standards.

i. Garbage (defined as waste material such as food scraps, table refuse, galley refuse, and refuse from stores of ships, railway cars, and aircraft, derived in whole or in part from fruits, vegetables, other plant products, or animal products) arriving in the United States is subject to surveillance by United States Department of Agriculture inspectors.

j. Wild mammals (including whales) and wild birds, or part or product thereof, obtained in violation of any foreign law, treaty, or convention.

k. White phosphorus matches.

l. Books, pamphlets, papers, writings, advertisements, circulars, prints, pictures, or drawings that are seditious, treasonable, or immoral.

m. Goods, wares, articles, and merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict, forced, or indentured labor under penal sanctions.

n. Adult honey bees from any country except Canada.

o. Soil for any purpose whatsoever. (Importation prohibited unless a permit is issued in advance by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Since soil may be contaminated with harmful organisms, it will be removed from salvage, vehicles, and cargo before loading.

22. Restricted items. The importation of the following items into the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions is restricted and under the control of the United States Government agencies concerned.

a. Food, drugs, and devices, cosmetics, and dangerous caustic or corrosive substances. These items are defined in the Federal Food, Drug and

Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. 321) and in the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. 1261) and their importation is subject to regulations prescribed thereunder by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Secretary of the Treasury.

b. Insecticides, and certain other economic poisons and devices. The importation of these items is governed by the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 135-135K).

c. Agricultural and vegetable seeds, and screenings thereof. The importation of these items is governed by the Federal Seed Act (7 U.S.C. 1551 et seq.) and regulations issued thereunder (7 CFR, Part 201).

d. Plants, including trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, bulbs, roots, cuttings, or other parts of plants, and seeds, for or capable of propagation. (Authorization by United States Department of Agriculture required. Normally, inspectors for this Department on duty at United States ports can assist in obtaining authorizations and can make the required inspections.)

e. Cut flowers.

f. Viruses, serums, toxins and analogous products for treatment of animals. Permit from United States Department of Agriculture for each specific product is required.

g. Viruses, serums, toxins, antitoxins, and analogous products, and trivalent organic arsenicals, applicable to the prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of man, when such products are brought in for sale, barter, or exchange. (License and inspection by National Institutes of Health, United States Public Health Service, are required.) Such products if unlicensed and not imported for sale, barter, or exchange may be brought in solely for purposes of controlled investigation if admissible in accord with section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) and regulations prescribed thereunder by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The importation of smallpox vaccine is prohibited except as authorized by regulations of the United States Public Health Service.

h. Milk and cream may be imported only upon

specific permit from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and subject to inspection as may be prescribed. (Food and Drug Administration—21 U.S.C. 141.)

i. Shipments of lather brushes made from animal hair or bristles are governed by United States Public Health Service Regulations.

j. Dogs, cats, and monkeys, including domestic and wild members of the dog family (Canidae); the cat family (Felidae); and all monkeys and such other primates as lemurs, baboons, and chimpanzees are subject to inspection by the United States Public Health Service quarantine officer at the port of arrival. Only animals in which no evidence of communicable disease is revealed may be admitted. When it is necessary to detain an animal pending determination of its admissibility, the owner or his agent will provide satisfactory detention facilities which in the judgment of the quarantine officer will afford protection against the existence of a health hazard. The owner or his agent will bear the expense of such detention including necessary examinations.

- (1) A record of sickness or death of dogs, cats, or monkeys en route to the United States, its territories, commonwealths, or possessions will be made by the person responsible for care of the animals, and will be submitted to the quarantine officer at the port of arrival. Such sick or dead animals will be separated from other animals and held for examination as determined necessary by the quarantine officer. Other apparently healthy dogs, cats, or monkeys, which have been exposed to such sick or dead animals suspected of having a communicable disease, during shipment, will be admitted only if tests or other examinations reveal no evidence that the animals may be infected with a communicable disease.
- (2) Dogs only: rabies vaccination. Rabies vaccination is required for a dog that is brought into the United States, its territories, commonwealths, or possessions unless the animal is a wild member of the dog family, in which case the owner will restrict the animal in isolation for a 6-

month period; or for the 6 months before arrival the dog has been only in a rabies-free country, currently designated as Australia, Bermuda, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland (Eire), Jamaica, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; or the animal is destined for a zoological park, or for a research establishment and vaccination would seriously interfere with its use for scientific investigation; or the animal is less than 3 months of age on arrival, in which case it may be admitted but will be placed in confinement, and the owner will certify that the dog will be vaccinated at 3 months of age and remain in confinement for at least 1 month following vaccination. Vaccination will be accomplished with nervous-tissue vaccine more than 1 month, but not more than 12 months before arrival, or with chicken-embryo vaccine more than 1 month but not more than 36 months before arrival (or as otherwise prescribed by the United States Public Health Service). When vaccination is required, the dog will be accompanied by a valid certificate of rabies vaccination, which identifies the dog, is signed by a licensed veterinarian, and specifies vaccine used and date of vaccination. If a dog that is subject to vaccination arrives without a valid certificate of vaccination it may be vaccinated and released to confined status at destination in accordance with terms of Section 71.154 of United States Public Health Service regulations.

- (3) No prior permit, authorization, or permission is required from United States Department of Agriculture for the importation of dogs as house pets.
- (4) Dogs and cats: special provisions. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, if a dog or cat comes from a locality having a high incidence of rabies and under conditions otherwise indicating that a special hazard of rabies intro-

duction is present, it will be subject to such additional requirements, or to exclusion, as may be found necessary by the quarantine officer and approved by the Chief of the Division of Foreign Quarantine of the United States Public Health Service, to prevent the introduction of rabies. Any such dog, however, that has been vaccinated after the age of 3 months (as provided in (2) above) may be admitted after 30 days have elapsed since vaccination if inspection of the animal reveals no evidence of communicable disease.

- (5) Monkeys only: measures regarding yellow fever. Monkeys arriving from or having passed through a yellow fever infected local area, or an area in which there is reason to suspect the existence of yellow fever virus, will be admitted only if inspection of the animals reveals no sign of yellow fever, and there is evidence satisfactory to the quarantine officer that—
 - (a) At least 9 days have elapsed following their departure from the last such area contacted, or
 - (b) They arrive in a mosquito-proof structure, so constructed as to meet requirements of the Chief of the Division of Foreign Quarantine, and have been kept in such a structure for at least 9 days immediately before arrival, or
 - (c) They have an effective immunization against yellow fever.

k. All birds of the psittacine or parrot family, which includes parrots, Amazons, African grays, cockatoos, macaws, parakeets, lovebirds, lorries, lorikeets, and all other birds of the order Psittaciformes, may be imported into or re-enter the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions only when meeting the specific requirements of the United States Public Health Service, United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and duly authorized by that Agency. Commanders of aircraft or transports or vessels wholly allocated to the Armed Forces will not permit birds of the psittacine family as defined in the preceding sentence to be brought aboard, ex-

cept in instances where the following two conditions are fulfilled:

- (1) When the psittacine birds are for transportation as a part of household effects in the category of pets.
- (2) When evidence is presented showing that the pets do not exceed the maximum number permitted (not more than two psittacine birds within a 12-month period per owner or family comprising a single household) and otherwise meet the basic requirements of the United States Public Health Service for re-entry or importation.

l. Etiologic agents and vectors. See paragraph 18.

m. Wild animals and wild birds, which must be transported to the United States under humane and healthful conditions pursuant to regulations of the Bureau of Customs, United States Treasury Department.

n. The remains of a person who died with a "quarantinable disease". The remains will not be brought into a port under the control of the United States unless it is—

- (1) Properly embalmed and placed in a hermetically sealed casket, or
- (2) Cremated.

Section V. DOMESTIC AND TERRITORIAL FEDERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING MOVEMENT OF PLANT PESTS, PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS, SOIL, GARBAGE AND OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS, AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

23. **General.** The interstate movement within the continental United States of certain materials specified in paragraphs 25 and 26, or their movement from offshore parts of the United States to the continental United States or between those offshore areas is regulated by Federal domestic plant quarantines, their supplemental regulations, administrative instructions and the Federal Plant Pest Regulations, which are administered by the United States Department of Agriculture. These quarantines, regulations, and administrative instructions are designed to prevent the spread of destructive agricultural pests from areas of current infestations to noninfested areas. The United States Department of Agriculture also assists the States in enforcement of their quarantines relating to the golden nematode, burrowing nematode, and the sweetpotato weevil. Base commanders will establish and maintain liaison as needed with local Federal Plant Pest Control and Plant Quarantine Inspectors with respect to compliance with Federal domestic plant quarantines and the above-mentioned State quarantines.

24. **Certificates and permits.** a. Certificates or permits are issued by local representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture to authorize movement of products and articles regulated by the various Federal domestic plant quarantines. These certificates and permits will be used only in accordance with the provisions of the

quarantine regulations and under the instructions of the issuing inspector. Each certificate or permit will serve for all domestic plant quarantines in effect at the point of origin of the shipment.

b. In accordance with the requirements of the Federal Plant Pest Act (71 Stat. 32; 7 U.S.C. 162) and the Federal Plant Pest Regulations (7 CFR 330), permits are required for the movement of viable pests in any stage of development. Application for such permits will be made to the Director of the Plant Pest Control Division or the Director of the Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

c. The movement of certain items except those prohibited by plant quarantines may be authorized by certificates or permits under any of the following conditions:

- (1) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have not been exposed to infestation;
- (2) When they have been examined by the inspector and found to be free of infestation;
- (3) When they have been treated to destroy infestation under the observation of the inspector and in accordance with administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions in which applied, and

- (4) When grown, produced, manufactured, stored, or handled, in such manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation would be transmitted thereby.

d. Certificates and permits are of three general types including a sticker, rubber stamp, or postage meter impression affixed to individual packages; a master certificate to accompany a waybill or shipping manifest and which authorizes movement of large quantities; and a limited permit to authorize movement of noncertifiable regulated articles to processing or treating facilities, or limited safe destinations for consumption.

25. **Territorial plant quarantines.** a. The movement of plants in soil, plant pests, fruits, vegetables, sugarcane, cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed products, and other plant products from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands to the continental United States or between those offshore areas is prohibited or restricted by domestic plant quarantines. These are too detailed for summarization. Commanding officers concerned should maintain liaison with local representatives of the Plant Quarantine Division with respect to these quarantines in order that they may cooperate in their enforcement.

b. Garbage derived in whole or in part from fruits, vegetables, and other plant products arriving in the continental United States from offshore parts of the United States or arriving in any territory or possession from any other territory or possession is subject to disposal in a manner satisfactory to the Plant Quarantine Inspector.

26. **Domestic continental plant quarantines.** Quarantines are in effect to prevent spread of agricultural pests from the areas indicated below. The regulated areas and regulated articles are in general terms only. For specific details consult the local Federal plant pest control division inspector. While there are many other pests of importance to agriculture, those following, being of foreign origin and not widespread, are of particular concern:

a. *Gypsy Moth.*

- (1) *Regulated area.* The New England States and the eastern one-third of New York including Long Island.

- (2) *Regulated articles.* Timber and timber products, plants having persistent woody stems including Christmas trees, stone and quarry products.

b. *Japanese Beetle.*

- (1) *Regulated area.* States and parts thereof east and north of a line from Toledo, Ohio to Asheville, N.C., and on eastward to Wilmington, N.C.
(2) *Regulated articles.* Soil, sand, and gravel; nursery stock; grass sod; plant crowns or roots; bulbs; corms; tubers; certain farm products; transportation facilities including aircraft.

c. *Pink Bollworm.*

- (1) *Regulated area.* States of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and parts of Arizona, Arkansas, and Louisiana.
(2) *Regulated articles.* Okra and kenaf, cotton and wild cotton plants, seed cotton and cottonseed, cotton lint and linters, cotton waste, gin trash, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, used bagging and wrappers, used harvesting equipment; and any other articles contaminated with the mentioned items.

d. *Mexican Fruit Fly.*

- (1) *Regulated area.* The Texas counties of Brooks, Cameron, Dimmit, Hidalgo, LaSalle, Webb, Willacy, and part of Jim Wells.
(2) *Regulated articles.* Mangoes, sapotas, peaches, guavas, apples, pears; plums, quinces, apricots, mameys; ciruelas, avocados, and all citrus fruits except lemons and sour limes.

e. *White Fringed Beetles.*

- (1) *Regulated area.* Extensive areas in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina and South Carolina, as well as limited areas in Louisiana, Tennessee, and in West Florida.
(2) *Regulated articles.* Nursery stock; soil, sand, and gravel; grass sod; plant crowns and roots; tubers; bulbs; corms; peanuts; peanut hay; straw; seed cotton; cottonseed; scrap metal and junk; brick; tile; building blocks; cinders; forest

products; railway cars; trucks; construction and maintenance equipment; containers; and any other hazardous materials.

f. European Chafer.

(1) *Regulated area.* In Connecticut, small area south of Meriden; in New York, in counties of Kings, Monroe, and Wayne, as well as Governors Island and parts of New York; Niagara, Onondaga, Ontario, Oswego, and Seneca counties, in West Virginia, a very small area at Capon Bridge.

(2) *Regulated articles.* Nursery stock; sand, soil, gravel; and vehicles including aircraft.

g. Soybean Cyst Nematode.

(1) *Regulated area.* A small area in south-east Virginia, several countries in north-eastern North Carolina, and a limited area around Wilmington, N.C. A strip about two counties in width along the Mississippi River from the southern tip of Illinois to a point south of Memphis and involving the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi.

(2) *Regulated articles.* Soil, sand, and gravel; nursery stock; underground parts of plants and vegetables; soybeans and small grains; hay and fodder; seed cotton; used farm and construction equipment; used farm products containers such as boxes, crates, cotton pick sacks and other things contaminated with soil.

h. Witchweed.

(1) *Regulated area.* Twenty-two contiguous counties in southeastern North Carolina and northeastern South Carolina,

with the approximate center at Lumberton, N.C.

(2) *Regulated articles.* Soil, sand, gravel; nursery stock; plant parts touching soil; hay, fodder, etc.; seed cotton; tobacco; peanuts in shells; soybeans and small grains; used farm and construction equipment; used farm product containers including cotton pick sacks; and other things contaminated with soil.

i. Imported Fire Ant.

(1) *Regulated area.* Extensive areas in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, and limited areas in Arkansas and east Texas.

(2) *Regulated articles.* Sand, soil, gravel; nursery stock with soil; potted plants; grass sod; and timber products with soil.

j. Golden Nematode.

(1) *Regulated area.* Nassau and Suffolk counties, Long Island, N.Y.

(2) *Regulated articles.* Potatoes, tomato plants; soil, sand, and gravel; plants with soil; grass sod; used farm machines.

k. Sweetpotato Weevil.

(1) *Regulated area.* Extensive areas in the Gulf Coast States and in the counties of Beaufort and Charleston, South Carolina.

(2) *Regulated articles.* Roots; tubers; plants, vines, or parts of sweetpotato plants; vines or roots of other plants of genus *Ipomoea*.

l. Burrowing Nematode.

(1) *Regulated area.* Citrus growing areas of the State of Florida.

(2) *Regulated articles.* Nursery stock, soil, and earth-moving equipment.

Section VI. INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF ETIOLOGIC AGENTS, LATHER BRUSHES, AND PSITTACINE BIRDS

27. General. The interstate movement within the United States of certain materials specified in paragraphs 28, 29 and 30 is regulated by Part 72, Interstate Quarantine, of the United States Public Health Service Regulations. These regulations are designed to prevent the spread of disease from one State to another. The United States Public

Health Service enforces these regulations and the State health departments co-operate in this activity. Military commanders will establish and maintain liaison as needed with the United States Public Health Service and the following Regional Offices:

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
REGIONAL OFFICES

REGION I and II

Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare
Room 1200, 42 Broadway
New York 4, N.Y.
Telephone: WHitehall 3-
2424

Connecticut, Delaware,
Maine, Massachusetts,
New Hampshire, New
Jersey, New York, Penn-
sylvania, Rhode Island,
Vermont.

REGION III

Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare
700 East Jefferson Street
Charlottesville, Va.
Telephone: 3-5181

District of Columbia, Ken-
tucky, Maryland, North
Carolina, Virginia, West
Virginia, Puerto Rico,
Virgin Islands.

REGION IV

Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare
Room 453
50 Seventh Street, N.E.
Atlanta 23, Ga.
Telephone: TRinity 6-3311

Alabama, Florida, Georgia,
Mississippi, South Caro-
lina, Tennessee.

REGION V

Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare
Room 712, New Post Office
Building
433 West Van Buren Street
Chicago 7, Ill.
Telephone: WAbash 2-8550

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan,
Ohio, Wisconsin.

REGION VI

Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare
2305 Federal Office Build-
ing
911 Walnut Street
Kansas City 6, Mo.
Telephone: BAltimore 1-
7000

Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota,
Missouri, Nebraska,
North Dakota, South
Dakota.

REGION VII

Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare
Ninth Floor, 1114 Com-
merce Street
Dallas 2, Tex.
Telephone: RIverside 8-
5611

Arkansas, Louisiana, New
Mexico, Oklahoma,
Texas.

REGION VIII

Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare
Room 551, 621 Seventeenth
Street
Denver 2, Colo.

Colorado, Idaho, Montana,
Utah, Wyoming.

REGION IX

Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare
447 Federal Office Building
Civic Center
San Francisco 2, Calif.
Telephone: KLondike 2-
2350

Alaska, Arizona, California,
Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon,
Washington, Guam,
American Samoa.

28. Etiologic agents. For the purpose of this section, etiologic agent is defined as the causative agent of the following diseases and such others as may be prescribed from time to time by the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service: anthrax, botulism, brucellosis, cholera, Colorado tick fever, Coxsackie diseases, diphtheria encephalitis (arthropod-borne), glanders, leptospirosis, lymphocytic choriomeningitis, melioidosis, meningococcal meningitis, paratyphoid fever, plague, poliomyelitis, Q fever, rabies, relapsing fever, rickettsialpox, Rift Valley fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, schistosomiasis, scrub typhus, smallpox, tetanus, tuberculosis, tularemia, typhoid fever, typhus fever, and yellow fever. Instructions as to action to be taken in the event of "leakage or other indication of escape of an etiologic agent from a container in interstate traffic" as well as packing and handling are contained in United States Public Health Service Regulations (par. 27).

29. Lather brushes. A person will not transport, or offer for transportation by the owner or operator of a conveyance, nor will the owner or operator of a conveyance knowingly transport for another person in interstate traffic lather brushes made from animal hair or bristles, except pursuant to provisions of United States Public Health Service Regulations (par. 27).

30. Psittacine birds. a. The term psittacine birds includes all birds commonly known as parrots, Amazons, African grays, cockatoos, macaws, parakeets, lovebirds, lories, lorikeets, and all other birds of the psittacine family.

b. No person will transport, or offer for transportation, in interstate traffic any psittacine bird unless the shipment is accompanied by a permit from the State health department of the State of destination where required by such department.

c. Whenever the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, finds that psittacine

birds or human beings in any area are infected with psittacosis and there is such danger of transmission of psittacosis from such area as to endanger the public health, he may declare it an area of infection. No person will thereafter transport, or offer for transportation, in interstate traffic any psittacine bird from such area, except shipments authorized by the Surgeon General, United

States Public Health Service for purposes of medical research and accompanied by a permit issued by him, until the Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service finds that there is no longer any danger of transmission of psittacosis from such area. As used in this paragraph, the term "area" includes, but is not limited to, specific premises or buildings.

[AG 720.4 (6 Feb 62) MEDPS]

By ORDER OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY, THE NAVY, AND THE AIR FORCE:

Official:

J. C. LAMBERT,
*Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.*

G. H. DECKER,
*General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.*

FRED KORTII,
Secretary of the Navy.

Official:

R. J. PUGH,
*Colonel, United States Air Force,
Director of Administrative Services.*

CURTIS E. LEMAY,
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force.

Distribution:

Army:

Active Army: To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-9 requirements for DA Regulations, Medical Service—A.

NG: None.

USAR: None.

Air Force:

S.

APPENDIX II

JOINT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

U. S. Border Clearance Procedures

18 FEB 1963

1. GENERAL:

a. Evaluation of current airlift planning has demonstrated that strategic or tactical airlift operations which deviate from normal port of entry/exit operation necessitate special waivers and procedures to expedite the compliance with Customs, Agriculture, Immigration, and Public Health requirements. Purpose of this Joint Memorandum is to set forth such procedures and waivers which have been mutually agreed to by the U. S. Border Clearance agencies and the Military Air Transport Service. These procedures and waivers are to apply, when conditions permit, to operations involving the military airlift of United States military personnel and equipment on training exercises and certain other contingency airlift operations which require U. S. Border Clearance during departure from or entry into the United States. In addition, this memorandum establishes procedures to insure that whenever possible, timely advance notification is passed to the appropriate agencies on all MATS special airlift operations requiring U. S. border clearance inspections.

b. This Joint Memorandum of Understanding will be included in appropriate MATS operational manuals.

c. Inspection and clearance will be accomplished at the ZI onload/offload base in lieu of the normal APOE, or when mutually agreed to and considered feasible, preinspection and clearing may be accomplished at the foreign area onload/offload base.

d. Implementation of this memorandum will not be automatic, but will include the following actions:

(1) Upon determination that a specific operation is to be initiated, MATS will notify the appropriate agencies, inform them of the scope of the planned operation, and request authorization to follow the procedures of this memorandum where applicable. (See paragraph 3a for detailed notification procedures.)

(2) The respective agencies will tender such authorization either (a) without qualification, or (b) with such amendments or augmentation considered necessary for the specific operation.

(3) MATS will then include the memorandum, or references thereto, with such amendments and instructions as are necessary in the pertinent operation plan or directive.

e. Necessary security requirements will be observed in all cases. Classified data will only be released to such agency officials as authorized by Commander MATS and the agencies.

Note: To conform with the format of this publication, these regulations were copied from the published document issued February 18, 1963

2. PROCEDURES:

a. Customs

(1) When troops are not out of the country long enough to qualify for Public Law 126 entitlement.

(a) Documentation

1 Outbound: No requirement. Filing of AF Form 655, Certificate in Lieu of Outward Clearance, will be waived.

2 Inbound: The following documents will be prepared prior to arrival and presented to the customs official at the ZI offload base:

a One copy of the General Declaration, customs Form 7507. (No passenger list will be required.)

b One copy of the cargo manifest.

c One copy of the Troop Commander's Certificate as to his examination of the baggage of the troops. (See Attachment No. 1).

d One copy of the U. S. Customs Baggage Declaration Form for each passenger who is not under the direct command of the Troop Commander. This will include observers, support personnel, civilians, news media personnel, and aircraft crewmembers. (U. S. military personnel may use AF Form 653; others must use customs Form 6063.)

e All military cargo on the aircraft will be cleared in the same manner as military cargo is presently handled at MATS APOE's; i. e., MATS traffic officer at the clearing station will accomplish customs Form 7501, Consumption Entry Form. In-bond and classified cargo will be handled in accordance with MATS Manual 76-1.

(b) Customs will accept a Troop Commander's Certificate as to contents of the baggage of the troops. (See Attachment No. 1.)

(c) The command being airlifted will instruct all troops to limit purchases to not in excess of that permitted free entry under the regular exemption for returning residents of the United States. In other words, purchases should be limited to not to exceed \$100 in value of articles for their personal use, including not more than one gallon of alcoholic beverages. No articles should be acquired for the account of any other person or for sale. The Military Air Transport Service shall also instruct crewmembers to limit purchases to not in excess of that permitted free entry under the exemption for returning residents. The \$100 exemption, including not more than one gallon of alcoholic beverages, may be granted only once in a 31-day period. Crewmembers or other personnel who are not eligible for the \$100 exemption by reason of having claimed it in the preceding 30-day period, may be granted a \$10 exemption on each arrival until again eligible for the \$100 exemption.

(d) Upon arrival at ZI offload base, a representative of U. S. Customs will meet the aircraft. The Troop Commander's Certificate will be taken with respect to the baggage and possessions of the troops, and individual baggage declarations will not be required. The troop commander will be responsible for assuring that a preinspection has been made to insure compliance with the certificate. Troops will be permitted to debark under the general observation of the customs representative with only a spot check of the articles and baggage to be made except that the customs officer in charge may make a more extensive baggage examination as determined necessary at his discretion.

(2) When Public Law 126 is applicable.

(a) Documentation

1 Outbound: No requirement. Filing of AF Form 655, Certificate in Lieu of Outward Clearance, will be waived.

2 Inbound: The following documents will be prepared prior to arrival and presented to the customs official at the ZI offload base:

a One copy of the General Declaration, customs Form 7507. (No passenger list will be required.)

b One copy of the cargo manifest.

c One copy of the U. S. Customs Baggage Declaration Form for each passenger. This will include observers, support personnel, civilians, news media personnel, and aircraft crewmembers. (U. S. military personnel may use AF Form 653; others must use customs Form 6063.)

d All military cargo on the aircraft will be cleared in the same manner as military cargo is presently handled at MATS APOE's; i. e., MATS Traffic Officer at the clearing station will accomplish customs Form 7501, Consumption Entry Form. In-bond and classified cargo will be handled in accordance with MATS Manual 76-1.

(b) The command being airlifted will instruct all troops concerning the provisions of AFR 75-57/AR 55-73. No articles should be acquired for the account of any other person or for sale. The Military Air Transport Service shall also instruct crewmembers to limit purchases to not in excess of that permitted free entry under the exemption for returning residents. The \$100 exemption, including not more than one gallon of alcoholic beverages, may be granted only once in any 31-day period. Crewmembers or other personnel who are not eligible for the \$100 exemption by reason of having claimed it in the preceding 30-day period, may be granted a \$10 exemption on each arrival until again eligible for the \$100 exemption.

(c) Upon arrival at ZI offload base, a representative of U. S. Customs will meet the aircraft and pick up all declarations. Troops will be permitted to debark under the general observation of the customs representative. The customs officer in charge may make such baggage examinations as determined necessary at his discretion.

b. Public Health

(1) MATS and the command being airlifted will assume the responsibility that all persons participating in the operation have completed immunization requirements in accordance with AR 40-562 (AFR 161-13) before departing CONUS, and that individual immunization records accompany the troops and other personnel.

(2) Military personnel concerned with the operation will ensure that quarantine regulations are observed as provided in AR 40-12 (AFR 161-4).

(3) MATS will comply with aircraft disinsecting requirements in accordance with AR 40-12 (AFR 161-4) and AFR 160-71.

c. Immigration

(1) Outbound: No requirements.

(2) Inbound: I. N. S. Form I-94 must be prepared on each civilian passenger (MATS responsibility), and delivered to designated official at offload station.

d. Agriculture

(1) Outbound:

(a) No requirements. If deemed necessary or desirable by Agriculture, MATS, or the command being airlifted, Agriculture will furnish personnel and/or informational material upon request for specific outbound briefing operations concerning agricultural quarantine requirements on inbound flights.

(2) Inbound:

(a) The command being airlifted will instruct all troops that they can bring no fresh fruit, vegetables, plants, plant pests, soil samples, animals, meats and animal products back into the United States and that all items of personal gear, i. e., duffel bags, combat boots, footlockers, ammunition boxes, and parachutes are to be cleaned of all mud prior to boarding the aircraft for the return trip. Personal gear and equipment is to be examined for snails and other plant pests that could be carried accidentally to the ZI.

(b) The command being airlifted will assume responsibility for cleaning its vehicles and cargo of snails or other plant pests and of all mud and soil accumulation prior to loading for return trip in accordance with existing joint regulations. (See AR 40-12, AFR 161-4).

(c) When required by agricultural quarantine regulations, all tactical and support aircraft will receive an aerosol treatment prior to departure from foreign onload station.

(d) Agricultural inspector will board aircraft on arrival after troops have disembarked and make general inspection for restricted or prohibited agricultural materials and search the aircraft for hitch-hiking insects and snails. Crewmembers will have assembled remains of in-flight lunches for prompt removal by Fleet Service personnel. (Such material removed by Fleet Service will be promptly incinerated at base facilities.)

(e) Agricultural inspectors will examine troop baggage, equipment, vehicles and cargo as offloaded to determine freedom from soil, snails, or other contamination of quarantine importance. Any items, vehicles or cargo found contaminated will be held for such treatment as the inspector may direct (washing, steam cleaning, physical cleaning or fumigation). The inspector shall prescribe the method of treatment which imposes the least restriction consistent with sound plant protection.

(3) Special treating facilities.

(a) The ZI offload base will be prepared to provide racks with steam cleaning facilities on a paved portion of the ramp area when considered necessary by agriculture inspectors.

(b) The ZI offload base will be alerted in advance to the possible need to fumigate contaminated material upon arrival with methyl bromide under tarpaulin as may be required by Agriculture. It shall be the responsibility of the base command to arrange for fumigation equipment and qualified personnel to carry out such operations under agriculture supervision.

3. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

a. Notification Procedures.

(1) To insure that timely information on MATS special airlift operations (which are subject to U. S. Border Clearance Regulations) is passed to the appropriate agency, the following will apply:

(a) MATS LARGE SCALE AIRLIFT OPERATIONS
(Exercises and Contingency Operations Covered
by OPLANS)

1 MATS (normally DCS/Traffic, EASTAF) will effect notification and coordination of the planned operation and request authorization to follow the procedures of the Joint Memorandum of Understanding on U. S. Border Clearance procedures. The Bureau of Customs will be responsible for coordination of these procedures with the Department of Agriculture, Public Health Service, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

2 Subject to understandings reached with the agencies in Washington, D. C., MATS will then effect such additional coordination as necessary with the appropriate customs district offices and agriculture ports or field stations.

(b) MATS SMALLER SCALE OPERATIONS. (Special
Missions Covered by OPORDS or Other Special
Mission Directives)

1 MATS (DCS/Traffic, EASTAF/WESTAF), observing the following guidelines, will pass information on to the appropriate customs district office and agriculture ports or field stations, and in coordination with these agencies determine whether the provisions of the Joint Memorandum of Understanding will apply.

a Normally Customs will not desire advance notification of small scale operations (five sorties or less) as long as the provisions of AFR 76-29 are complied with. Customs will be notified of all special missions involving six or more sorties.

b Agriculture will be notified in advance of all special missions in this category, regardless of number of sorties.

c Notification will be accomplished during normal duty hours unless otherwise indicated due to time factor and scope of operation.

(2) Necessary security requirements will be observed in all cases. Classified data will only be released to such agency officials as authorized by Commander MATS and agencies.

b. Personnel

(1) U. S. Border Clearance agencies will furnish personnel deemed necessary to supervise the entire operation on a 24-hour, three-shift basis. The military services will assign sufficient personnel (E-5 or above), designated as Customs Officers, and Plant Quarantine Inspectors, with the sole duty of performing the functions of the U. S. Border Clearance agencies, under the supervision of the same. In order to provide a trained cadre for this purpose, MATS will designate selected military personnel to be trained by U. S. Border Clearance agencies at McGuire AFB, New Jersey, and Travis AFB, California. Such personnel will be used to the maximum extent practicable in the operations covered by this memorandum.

(a) As a guideline for planning purposes, determination of the number of military personnel needed should be based on flight frequency. Normally there should be one designated customs and one plant quarantine inspector for each flight arriving during a one-hour period. This should be based on the estimated maximum number of arrivals which can be expected during a one-hour period. For example, if it is estimated that the maximum number of aircraft arrivals per hour would be two, then sufficient military personnel should be assigned to insure four designated inspectors on duty each shift on a twenty-four hour basis.

(b) The military services will make available at the place of first landing in the United States sufficient medical officers and assisting personnel, all of whom shall be designated by the appropriate military commander with such designation approved by a Public Health Service quarantine medical officer in charge, to ensure that quarantine functions are performed (in accordance with Public Health Service Regulations) when required by AR 40-12 (AFR 161-4).

(2) The transportation, per diem, and overtime charges for the Border Clearing agency personnel assigned will be reimbursed by the military services. Instructions will be given as to how and where these charges should be billed. If transportation is furnished by utilization of Air Force aircraft, the military agency concerned will issue travel orders to the pertinent operating bases and return for the U. S. Border Clearance agency personnel.

c. The base commanders of the pertinent operating bases being utilized for port of entry/exit clearing shall be responsible for furnishing necessary billeting, office space, communications, and base transportation for the U. S. Border Clearance agency personnel, and for the appointment of a project officer who will be the direct line of liaison between the Border Clearance agencies, and all cooperating groups.

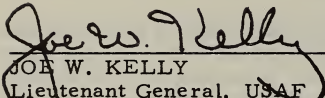
d. Prior to each specific operation MATS will, when possible, designate alternate emergency landing bases so that representatives of the inspection agencies can be alerted. When this is not practical, then aircraft diverted for any reason will be handled as a regular MATS flight arriving from abroad. MATS will promptly notify representatives of the inspection agencies of the name and location of the landing base where aircraft are diverted for any reason and will hold personnel, cargo, and equipment in the area until inspected and cleared by representatives of the inspection agencies.

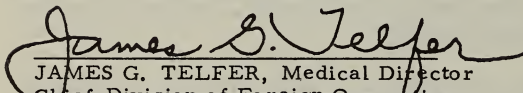
e. Headquarters MATS will notify the inspection agencies sufficiently in advance of a specific operation to enable the inspection teams to be in place at the designated bases at least one day in advance of the returning aircraft.

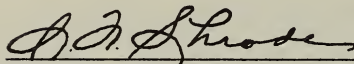
f. The above procedures will also generally apply when it is deemed feasible, and arrangements are made to accomplish preinspection and clearance in a foreign area in lieu of the United States point of entry of ZI offload base.

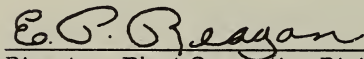
Attachment (Troop Commander's Certificate)

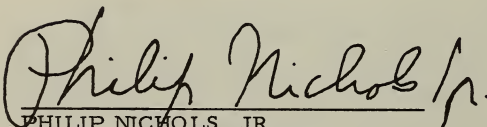
MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE


JOE W. KELLY
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander


JAMES G. TELFER, Medical Director
Chief, Division of Foreign Quarantine
U. S. Public Health Service


IRVIN F. SHRODE
Assistant Commissioner, Travel Control
U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service


Director, Plant Quarantine Division
Agricultural Research Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture


PHILIP NICHOLS, JR.
Commissioner of Customs

TROOP COMMANDER'S CERTIFICATE AS TO
EXAMINATION OF TROOP BAGGAGE -- OPERATION

With the exceptions listed below, all troops under my command arriving from abroad on aircraft No. _____ on _____ (date) _____ have been inspected for purposes of United States Customs and United States Department of Agriculture.

I certify that:

(1) With the exceptions listed below, none of these troops have in their possession any articles prohibited or restricted by the laws and regulations administered by United States Customs and United States Department of Agriculture, as referred to in Section II, Paragraph 7 of AR 55-73; AFR 75-25.

(2) All articles acquired abroad by these troops do not exceed \$100 in value; are for their own personal use and are not imported for the account of any other person or for sale; and do not include more than one gallon of alcoholic beverages.

(3) None of these troops have in their possession any fresh fruits, vegetables, plants, animals, meat and animal products as prohibited or restricted by laws and regulations administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture ((See AR 40-12) AFR 161-4, Section IV, Paragraph 21), or any dogs, cats, monkeys, parrot-family birds, or shipment of disease organisms or their transmitting agents.

TROOP COMMANDER _____
(Name, Rank, and Serial No.)

EXCEPTIONS

Attachment No. _____

AIR FORCE REGULATION
NO. 76-39

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Washington, 29 June 1959

Air Transportation

**PREDEPARTURE CLEARANCE FOR USAF TACTICAL
OR SUPPORT AIRCRAFT**

This regulation tells Air Force personnel how to arrange for predeparture clearance of all USAF tactical or support aircraft (and their crews, passengers, stores, cargo, and baggage) in oversea areas, to conform with policy stated in AFR 160-71, AFR 160-26, AFR 76-29, and in this regulation, on agricultural quarantine and customs inspection. It does not apply to all Air Force activities; it applies only to SAC and MATS activities in the Pacific area.

1. Definition of Predeparture Clearance.

As used here, a *predeparture clearance* is an agricultural quarantine and customs inspection that is conducted prior to the departure of USAF tactical and support aircraft from an oversea departure point; its chief purpose is that of administrative convenience, by making a similar inspection unnecessary when the aircraft arrives at its APOD or home base in the United States.

2. Who Performs a Predeparture Clearance. Predeparture clearance of all USAF tactical and support aircraft (and their crews, passengers, stores, cargo, and baggage) is performed by inspection teams composed of representatives from the following Government agencies: The U. S. Air Force; the U. S. Department of Agriculture (specifically, the Plant Quarantine Division of the Agricultural Research Service); and the U. S. Treasury Department (specifically, the Bureau of Customs). These agencies have agreed that each inspection team will be organized and will operate as follows:

a. *Representatives from Agriculture and Customs.* Except when the Bureau of Customs specifically desires to add a Customs inspector to the team, the officer in charge of the team will be the representative of the Plant Quarantine Division, who will be designated an Acting Deputy Collector of Customs and will be deputized to act for the Bureau of Customs. The Plant Quarantine Division may add one or more inspectors to

the team when unusual circumstances make it necessary.

b. *Representatives from the Air Force.* The Air Force will normally furnish two of the team members, one of officer rank; each will be designated an Acting Customs Inspector by the Bureau of Customs and will be deputized to act for the Bureau of Customs. Both will be trained by the Bureau of Customs in customs inspection procedures and by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in agricultural quarantine procedures. These inspectors will have no collateral military duties while serving in this assignment. If additional personnel are needed, the Air Force will make them available.

3. How Inspection Teams Will Be Notified To Perform Clearance. At least 30 days before the first scheduled departure, the base commander will notify the appropriate MATS Commander of predeparture clearance plans. The MATS Commander will notify the inspection team through the designated MATS unit, and the inspection team will be in place at least FOUR workdays before the actual scheduled departure for the aircraft, to assist in clearance procedures. (See paragraph 6 below for transportation and other administrative arrangements for the team.) If time will not permit 30 days advance notice, this 30-day notice may be waived and the team notified as soon as possible; accordingly, they will act on shorter notice, if possible.

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4. **How To Arrange for Predeparture Clearance.** Major air commanders, MATS officials, and all authorities responsible for scheduling a predeparture clearance will inform the appropriate base (or wing) commanding officer of departure plans, routing, etc., so that this commanding officer can plan for inspecting, processing, and loading baggage and cargo (including briefing of passengers and crew).

5. **What Briefings Will Be Conducted.** The base (or wing) commander will arrange crew and passenger briefings to facilitate passenger, baggage, and cargo clearance and loading. These briefings will explain to both passengers and crew members all of the regulations that must be complied with in such a departure, including:

a. What personal effects are allowed free entry under current customs regulations, with special emphasis on the restrictions that apply to liquor and tobacco; and exchange of military script or monies.

b. What agricultural commodities or products are subject to quarantine.

c. How to prepare the individual's Customs Declaration, AF Form 653.

d. How to prepare the passenger and crew manifests (AF Form 96B, MATS Form 165A, and AF Form 96A.)

e. How to prepare the Customs Form 7507, General Declaration.

f. How cargo that is Air Force property being returned for further Armed Forces use should be manifested.

g. How cargo will be inspected, and that no personal effects of any passenger or crew member may be included in the cargo.

6. **Administrative Arrangements for Members of the Inspection Team.**

a. **Transportation.** The Military Air Transport Service will issue travel orders and furnish military air transportation for each inspection team to and from the predeparture clearance point.

b. **Security clearance.** The Air Force Office of Security Investigation will make the security investigation of civilian members of the team necessary to provide security clearance on the level required by the Air Force. The Air Force will notify the

base commander at the predeparture clearance point that each civilian member has received security clearance, and state in his travel orders: "Secret clearance granted for period of this operation." The base commander will insure that identification badges (e.g., SAC badge SF 138, "Civil Defense Identification Card") are issued to the civilian members of the team upon their arrival at the clearance point, to insure their access to the flight line.

c. **Payment.** The Air Force command for whose personnel the clearance is performed, will fund for and pay:

- (1) All per diem and reimbursable overtime charges of the civilian members of the inspection team; and
- (2) Transportation charges of the inspection team when it travels on MATS aircraft.

d. **Housing.** The base commander of the predeparture clearance station will furnish all personnel of the inspection team with proper housing in commissioned officers' quarters, so that the team will be billeted together.

e. **Office.** The base commander will furnish all necessary office and inspection space and facilities; supplies (telephone, desk, etc.); ground level transportation for the duration of the movement; and any other facilities, supplies and equipment required for the inspection.

f. **Communications.** The base commander will insure that all communications dispatched by and to the team are transmitted and delivered promptly.

g. **Liaison.** The base commander of the predeparture clearance point will designate a project officer who will be the direct line of liaison between the inspection team and all cooperating groups.

h. **Guard services.** The base commander will furnish security guard for customs and agricultural inspection purposes as required.

i. **Traffic personnel.** The base commander will assign traffic personnel as necessary to perform all phases of traffic control. i.e., air freight, fleet service, passenger service, etc.

7. **How the Team Will Conduct the Inspection.** The inspection team will insure that

the inspection and quarantine regulations are observed in the departure of the aircraft (see AFR 160-9 and AFR 76-29), including the following:

a. *Search of the aircraft*, either before or during the clearance activity.

b. *Quarantine inspection* as follows:

- (1) Insure that in-flight lunches, unprepared rations, or stores, contain no fresh fruits or vegetables of other than U. S. origin. They may approve such other fruits, and vegetables, after inspection for freedom from plant pests, as may be approved for entry into the U. S. without treatment, under pertinent plant quarantine regulations.
- (2) Insure that in-flight lunches contain no uncooked meats; and that unprepared rations or stores contain no meats except those sterilized in hermetically sealed containers.
- (3) Insure that baggage contains no fresh fruits, vegetables, or meats.

8. What Customs Clearance of Passengers, Baggage and Cargo Will Include.

a. *Members of the inspection team* will receive and examine the General Declaration (CF 7507) and the attached manifests for passengers (AF 96b), MATS Form 165A, and baggage and cargo (AF 96a), and,

- (1) Examine all baggage (including pit baggage) and accompanying customs declaration; these are to be presented to the inspectors for clearance preferably four hours before the scheduled departure.
 - (a) Cleared pit baggage will be immediately placed aboard the departing aircraft.
 - (b) Hand baggage will be carried aboard by the passenger.
- (2) If hold baggage is to be examined before hand baggage, it will be presented for clearance not more than 24 hours before the scheduled departure, and after examination, will be placed under security guard until it is loaded on the aircraft.

b. *The base commander at the departure point* will insure that passengers do not leave

the building or the inspection area after they have received their departure clearance, except to board the plane; further, they are not to be allowed contact with indigenous civilians or other service personnel (this includes the loading personnel) after they have received clearance by the inspection team. Briefing of loading personnel will be arranged with the inspector-in-charge.

c. *The base commander* will insure that passengers who arrive at the inspection area before the completion of another group inspection remain in trucks or busses until the inspection area is cleared.

9. What Customs Clearance of Crew Members and Baggage Will Include.

a. *Members of the inspection team* will:

- (1) Receive and examine the General Declaration (CF 7507), and the attached manifests for crew members and baggage.
- (2) Examine all baggage and accompanying customs declarations.
- (3) Allow the responsible officers to load cleared baggage.

b. *The commander of the departing crew* will:

- (1) Insure that the crew members report to the inspection area directly from the barracks areas as scheduled.
- (2) Insure that the crew exchange all military script and area monies before customs clearance.

c. *Members of the departing crew* will proceed to base operations after clearance, to obtain flight instructions.

d. *After the crew returns to the inspection area, the civilian inspector-in-charge* will give the aircraft commander a sealed envelope containing the crew and baggage clearance (or, in case of support aircraft, two sealed envelopes: one, containing the crew and baggage clearances; and the other, the passenger, baggage and cargo clearances) and will instruct the aircraft commander upon their disposition at enroute stations and at destination.

10. Inspection for Narcotics. The inspector-in-charge:

a. May allow Criminal Investigation Division (CID) and Office of Special Investiga-

tions (OSI) personnel to conduct the inspection and clearance of individuals suspected as narcotics passers or users. However, the inspection team will reserve the right to participate, observe, or handle completely, if this is deemed necessary.

b. Will not allow any individual to board the aircraft who is found to be under the influence of drugs or to be in possession of drugs.

11. Disposition of Prohibited Material. All material not cleared for departure will be turned over to the Base Provost Marshal; for disposition or destruction, as ordered by the base commander. This material includes any unidentifiable tablets, capsules, powders,

liquids, meats, animal products, fruits, vegetables, plants, or pets. *Note:* Medicinal needs will be provided for passengers by the medical team on board each aircraft.

12. Aerosol Spraying. When required by the agricultural quarantine regulations, all tactical and support aircraft will receive an aerosoling treatment prior to departure. In addition, all aircraft will receive in-flight aerosoling as required by AFR 160-71.

13. Additional Preclearance Requirements. The civilian inspector-in-charge will determine any additions to or changes in the procedures outlined above, necessary to effect predeparture clearance.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE:

OFFICIAL:

THOMAS D. WHITE
Chief of Staff

J. L. TARR
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

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X:

SAC	100
MATS	100
Sheppard Air Force Base, ATTN: Department of Transportation Training, Texas	30
United States Department of Agriculture, Wash 25, D. C., Plant Quarantine Division, Agricultural Research Service	50
Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury, Wash 25, D. C.	20

